LITERATURE. ERRATION CONTINUES WHAT CAN IT BET WHO IS THE AUTHOR IS IT A LIBELT EVERYBODY ARKS, HAVE YOU SEEN IT! AT EVERY CORNER FYERYBODY LAUGHING, VIRST A SMILE AND THEN A LAUGH, LONGER, LOUDER, DEEPER THAN BEFORE, UNTIL AT LAST TOU BREAK OUT INONE SO HUMOROUS, SO HUMOROUS, AND SO ASSUED BE THAT WITTY AND MIRTH PROVOKING BATHER FOR THE TIMES, BILL POSTERS DREAM! attack of blues and canut, and prove electedingly tal to vest buttons. "THE BILL POSTER'S DREAM" ifful colored lithegra, hie Engraving, 18 by 24 inches, a combination of reading matter at once laughable, a absurd. Retail price, 25 cents. Sent to any advaid, by mast, on receipt of 28 cents. BENJ. DERBY, Publisher, box 3,224 Post office, "THE WHAT IS IT"

THE WHAT IS IT"

WAS THE WHAT IS IT"

HON. HORACE GREELEY.
PASHION TRUTING COURSE.

EV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
PRETTY WATER GRIES.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

BON. BUNARD EVERETT.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

THE FAT WOMAN.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

SEVEN SONS.

CORA L. V. HATCH.

GRIZLLY BEAR SAMSON.

MISS LICY STONE.

EDWIN FORREST.

CANTERBURY HAIL.

All take as active part in the great Dream.

A these new laugh who never laughed before,

these who siways laugh now laugh the more."

[From Frank Leslie's Hiustrated News.]

Fractions wish to enjoy a henry laugh, lot them go to
Trussy and buy the "Bill Fester's Dream." We
satisfant to describe it, for it must be seen and read
predicted. The run appeals to everybody's compre
16 the quality poient with the millionaire and the

18 would set Earnum, as well as the Hippepotamus,

and show the "What is It'l into convolitions. It

was the work of the true appeals to everybody's compre
16 to equality poient with the hillionaire and the

Jawould set Earnum, as well as the Hippepotamus,

and show the "What is It'l into convolitions. It

was the barrows over so comical a publication, and

store dismins it with the extract with that such

active mission is the stream of the ready for us once a

We only hope that Fectrest, our great native trage

The Control of the DANCE ON THE TIGHT ROPE ONE NIGHT ONLY. MELODEON CONCERT BALOOM: BETWEEN ETHAN ALLEN PAT WOMAN AT BARNUM'S, SPARRING EXHIBITION SIAMESE TWINS, AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETIES GAIRTIES CONCERT SALOON. PRETTY WAITER GIRLS, EDWIN FORREST, In his great Bare Back Act, AT NIXON'S CIRCUS: "THE WHAT IS IT!" QUIET AND
HARMLESS,
HARMLESS,
WILL PROVOKE
SHOUTS OF
LAUGHTER BULL POSIERS DRE BUY IT. READ IT. LAU.H AT IT, AND BUND IT.

To your friend in the country or the army,
WHAT IS SAID OF IT.

READ

[From the New York Dispatch.]

Bill Poster's Dream' is the title of a lithograp
just published, which takes off, with a
d genuine spirit of sailre, the present by
als of the day. The "gentleman" whose dr
pin embodies, is stumbering near a lamp post, ants of the day. The "gentleman" whose dream appembodies, is sumbering near a lamp post, with to paste and his unposted bills beside him, and in sea all sorts of bills posted together, producing it description of unintended announcements or undeniably launching danimals of this description in a way as luge as can well be imagined.

LEFFERS
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR SAY
THE DHEAM
THROWS
INTO CONVULSIONS OF LAUGHTER
WHEREVER
IT FINDS 178 WAY.

SEVENTIALNIE REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTER

STATEMENT AND MOTHER—"I hope you are quit this leaves me at present. Your kind present oill Foster's Dream" has given me hours of pleasur, it the hospital and read it and your letter over an ain. What a joke about if, W. Beecher. So it say alon to closed for repairs."

TAKE WARNING.

BILL POSTER'S DREAM
SHOULD
ROT HE READ
BY THOSE
WHO HE READ
STATE HE HE WE WILL BE THE READ
STATE HE HE COMBENED. unch of the cumor until it is confi LEADING DOCTORS OF THE CITY, THE BETTINED PHYSICIAN," WHOSE SANDS OF LIFE EUN OUT SOME TIME AGO, RECOMMEND THE BILL PUNIFIER DREAM,
IN PLACE OF PHYSIC,
FOR ALL
IRREGULARTIES
OF THE
SYSTEM,
should and for a copy, All well at cannot be found anywhere for twen BEND FOR IT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Two New Military Departments Created in Virginia.

The Rebels Abandoning Their Defences on the Rappahannock.

Development of Union Sentiment in the Old Dominion.

The Tax Bill Completed in Committee of the Whole.

Horace Greeley Indicted for Abuse of a Public Officer, &c.

> WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL.

PORMATION OF NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862.

I .- That the portion of Virginia and Maryland lying be constitute a military department, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, and be under the command of

II .- That the portion of Virginia cast of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and the Patuxent, shall be a military district, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and be under the command of Major

By order of the PRESIDENT.

EDWIN M. STANION, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862.

HORACE GREELEY INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY OF

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Grand Jury of Washington county, District of Co. lumbia, to-day found a bill of indictment against Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, for malicious libel of public officers. The particular charge against Mr. Gree-jey is libelling the United States Marshal, Colonel Ward Attorney prevented the preparation of more than one indictment. These presentments are only the beginning of a series of similar charges that are to be found against same offender. The Marshal was averse this procedure, but the jury, having facts before them, regarded the offence as so figrant as to require their attention, and the friends of the Marshal insist that the case shall be vigorously prosecuted. H. G. is beginning to reap the reward of his labors. He finds that impudent and un-warranted assaults upon honest officials for partisan purprobably ere long pay a compulsory visit to the District, if he should not, in the meantime, fly the country.

NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC—UNION SENTI-MENT IN VIRGINIA—A REBEL FORT ON THE RAP-PAHANNOCK ABANDONED, ETC.

The Stopping Stones came up to the Navy Yard from Shipping Point early this morning. After taking in a supply of coal, she went down the river to convey stores and provisions to the lower flotills. The Henath corndent on board reports as follows:-

The Cour de Lion passed us yesterday afternoon dis-abled, and in tow of another steamer. She had her smoke stack and a portion of a paddle box carried away by collision with another vessel.

Acting Master Hamilton, in command, went up the Yocomico some day last week, and brought off a Union man named Scott, with his family and furniture. He says the Union feeling is intense in that region, and for a considerable distance upwards on the banks of the Po White flags are freely displayed lalong both

It is said that Fort Lowry, on the Rappahannock, has

From the mouth of the river to the town of Rappa years, who amuse themselves by negro hunting. These striplings catch every horse they can lay their hands on for cavalry service.

Visits to over a hundred families disclosed a strong counties, Virginia, and this would be openly manifested It was also ascertained that much diseatisfaction exists among the rebeis, and that many of them would gladly

A boat's crew from the Cour de Lion recently burned the rebel schooner Union in Ycomico creek, not being

EXPLORATIONS NEAR EVANSPORT-SKIRMISH WITH

On Tuesday last the Stepping Stones proceeded to Mattawoman creek, to take some troops on board. Companies E and H, of the Second New Hampshire regiment, can Captain L. Drown. Lieutenant Platt accompanied the troops. The steamer stood over for Evansport, and cast in a large launch, taking with them a number of contrabands. They then marched inland to some distance, the principal object being to procure timber, with which that part of Virginia abounds, for building purposes. During their exploration they discovered a ten inch gun, in a valley between the high hill on which the inland battery is situated and another hill overlooking Quantico creek, on which another battery had been erected. The gun was partially burried, as if the rebels, unable to carry it off, had endeavored to conceal it, but were una-ble to do so effectually through panic. The gun had to be left where it was found for the present. A large and brought off, as were forty-five heavy rife shells and part of the body of a light wagon, several stee pikes, with long wooden handles, and a number of shovels and pickaxes. The part of the wagon and the shells remain on board. At five o'clock the troops began to re-embark, and by dark they were all landed at Rum Point. Nothing was seen of the rebels. On Wednesday the same troops were taken on board, ed. Shortly after twelve o'clock, while a number of men were at dinner in a house to the right of the hill battery, a party was sent for some shovels and pickaxes, to dig out the heavy gun found the day before. The men were passing the house, when three rebei denly made their appearance from the adjacent wood, and called "Halt!" firing at the same time. One of the Union men immediately fell, mortally wounded. One of the shots were aimed at a Union picket, but he escaped by flodging behind the building. On hearing the firing the men at dinner rushed out, but the rebels had already made their escape. The wounded man was taken into the house, and his wound examined, but he died in a quarter of an hour. The bullet entered his left side, and passed out through his back, breaking the spine in its course. The corpse was brought on board the Stepping Stones. It was attended by a brother of the decensed, who is a soldier in the same company. The name of the deceased is Lu ther W. Fassett. He belonged to Company E, Second New Hampehire regiment, was thirty years old, and come from Winchester, New Hampshire. His remains have

been taken to the encampment at Rum Point, whence

they wil be conveyed to Washington, on route to the late

White at Everyort the troops succeeded in disinterring

the heavy gun, which is now ready to be carried away. They also dug up several more pikes, and a lot of formid-able knives, shaped like the ancient Roman short sword. NO PASSES GRANTED TO PORTRESS MONROE AND

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and disci-plined relaxed by the presence of female visitors, the ecretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to visit Fortress Monroe or other military posts to any person not engaged in the military service, and has autherized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

THE REPORT OF THE WESTERN WAR CLAIMS COM-

The report of the Commission on War Claims, at St Louis, is one of the blackest chapters in the revela-tions of frauds connected with the war. The names Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, and Hugh Campbell, are executed. Their report fills forty printed pages, and the testimony of twelve hundred witnesses examined by them will occupy from six to seven thousand manuscript pages. The charges against General Fremont are enor mous. He contracted, according to this report, for eight mortar boats at \$66,000, which were appraised at thirty-eight thousand dollars by intelligent boat and He contracted, according to this report, for

engine builders.

Among the claims was one for five hundred tons of ice, ordered by General Fremont, purchased and shipped in October, when the weather was becoming cool. It was was no room to store it in Jefferson City, where it was sent. The Commission allowed only one-half of the claim for rent of a three story house for General Fremont's headquarters, hired at six thousend dollars per annum; and they complain that the purchase of railroad cars, and the large dealings in coal growing out of the steam and

C. L. Beard, a Californian, and J. C. Woods, figure largely as speculators in the report, they having been peculiarly favored by the General. Beard received \$191,000 in advance for some contracts for forts.

specially made by General Fremont, \$641,000 remain unpaid, and the commission deducted from this \$40,000

Mr. Peard seems to have attacked the Treesury in Mr. Peard seems to have attacked the Freesury in front, flank and rear. He brought bills for forage amounting to \$115,000. The rapacious purse of Beard was filled, notwithstanding the soldiers and laborers were unpaid. Beard has left St. Louis.

The various frauds in General Fremont's department brought to light by the Commissioners are astound stenant Colonel Andrews, Paymaster in the regular he was at their head, and that he meant to carry out such measures as they expected him to carry out, without regard to the red tape of the Washington peop Colonel Andrews told him that red tape me system of government, which, in its details, might be carried too far by subordinates, but the general sys tem of our government was a wise and good one, and he who undertook to set aside its principles would become entangled in difficulties. General Fremont replied by reonly extra constitutional government-no civil rights, so

that General Frement had made similar remarks in their hearing. In commenting upon this, the Commissioners do it with their swords, and history proves that the throat of the country suffers quite as much as the tape

CAPTURE OF A RESEL SPY.

A rebel spy was captured in the vicinity of Fairfax been prowling within our lines since the evacuation of handed over to the authorities for further proceedings Arms were found in his possession, but no papers of im-

REMOYAL OF ROBBISH AT WANASHAS -TROPHY COL-LECTING PROHIBITED.

Parties from New Jersey have obtained permission to sas Junction, and have already taken away several car oads. An order has been issued prohibiting visitors from collecting relics, as much has already been carried off which might have proved serviceable to the govern-

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER BROAD BUN REBUILT. The railroad bridge over Broad run at Bristol station. three miles beyond Manassas Junction, has been completed, and the trains now run out to Warrenton June tion. The Warrenton road will also soon be in running

TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE SKILL OF GENERAL

A sentleman from abroad, who spent several days in Centreville, Manassas and Richmond, last winter, says that if his testimony, which he feels bound as a neutral not to give, could be laid before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he would be able to give them a large amount of information not yet in their possession, and he gement of General McClellan.

THE LOYAL VIRGINIANS OPPOSED TO THE RETURN OF

THEIR REBRL NEIGHBORS.

A number of the "sacred soil" rebels are returning to participation in the rebellion. The people of the Parkers Parkersburg to oppose the return of any and all the interfere with the common rebel soldier who may return, but the people are unwilling to have in their midst such men as have prominently contributed to bring upon them the troubles and grievances consequent upon this

Just previous to the adjournment to-day Senator Trum-bull called up his Confiscation bill. Therefore, this is the ousiness now immediately pending before the Senate. He gave notice that he should press the consideration of the bill from day to day until it shall be disposed of. THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE

It is generally understood here that the House will not act upon the Naval Appropriation bill, and the provision Tax bill has been disposed of, but they will come up become a law without the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, who has expressed a regret that it should be thus left, as he has not the necessary information, never having officially investigated the subject. It is understood that he will refer the matter to a board of naval officers. The examination and report of this board, according to past experience, would occupy completed if work were resumed upon it at once. In this the times, it is not believed that the House will further delay the completion of a powerful engine of defence which is already three-quarters done and nearly half

THE TAX DODGERS BESIEGING THE SENATE. The tax dodgers are beginning to make some demon-strations in the Senate. Petitions were presented to day from the brewers of Detroit, praying that lager bier may not be taxed, and similar petitions from farmers of Rhode

Island respecting dogs.

Senator Haie gave notice to-day of a new rule for the Senate, giving that body power to fix an hour when dobate upon any subject should terminate and a vote be taken. Senator Davis remarked, "That will be a gag law." OFINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RELATIVE TO

Attorney General Bates has given his opinion that the acts of January and August, 1813, granting pendone for wounds or disabilities, are applicable only to the forces called into service by the act of the 22d of July last; per are their widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the act of the 4th of July, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested, whether the existing laws make provision for government shall pay the owners of such slaves as have

whole question, the Attorney General inclues to the opin such widows are entitled to pensions in addition to the bounty conferred by the act of July last. The militia received under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of the 2d of August, 1818, are, in cases of wounds and disabili, ies, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

THE NAVY. Paymaster John S. Cunningham has been assigned to the flagship Wabash, Commodere Dupont. THE ASSISTANT MANAGER OF GOVERNMENT BAIL-

ROADS AND TRLEGRAPHS.
F. H. Canfield, heretofore the Assistant Manager of Government Railways and Telegraphs, having full charge and supervision of all matters pertaining to them east of the Potomac, and who rendered such efficient service to the government in the forwarding of troops and sup plies, has received the appointment of Superintendent and Treasurer of the Steamboat Company on Lake Cham plain, a position of great responsibility, but for which

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Among the confirmations by the Senate, to day, were Dr. Hayes as Brigadier General.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS AT EASTERN PORTS. and other Eastern ports were three times as large as than doubled. There has also been a large increase at other ports. The total receipts from customs last week were about two millions of dollars.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL BUREAU. Surgeon General Finley has been removed from the charge of the Medical Bureau in the War Department which for the present is in charge of Dr. Wood. Assist Directorship of St. Louis and Assistant Surgeon Camp appointed in his place. Other important changes in the Medical Bureau will speedily be made, to increase the efficiency of that department. A military hospital has been ordered to be established at New Albany, Ind. Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, have been converted

The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress his opinion that the present organization of the Medical Bureau is inadequate to the service. He has authorized the Surgeon General of New York, under the direction of sylvania, and valuable service rendered by Mr. Smith, Surgeon General of that State, and his necistants, to the

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Shannan, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Ohio in favor of a general bankrupt law.

REWSPAPERS AND THE MAILS.

Mr. Haras, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions that democratic papers be allowed the same privileges in the male as republican and abolition papers. THE TAX ON LAGER BIGH.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., presented a petition of citizens of Michigan in favor of a general bankrupt law; also a petition that the proposed tax on lager bler be

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., then gave notice of a new ule of the Senate, which he proposed to offer, providing

RAILROAD AND TRINGRAPH LINE TO THE PACIFIC. Mr. McDorgat, (opp.) of Cal., from the special com mittee, reported a bill to aid in the construction of s railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution that the Mr. Lank, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expedience of providing by law for just compensation for horses, baggage, &c., lest at Hatterns Inlet for the want of proper transportation.

Definition of Cottaina Business.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

The following bills were passed:

For the preservation of the works bringing water into the city of Waylington.

The bill authorizing the city of Georgetown to levy a water tax.

rater tax.

The bill relating to highways in the District.

The bill allowing the circulation of small notes in the

District.

The bill relating to public instruction.

After an executive session the Fenate adjourned till Menday.

THE DRINGES ATTE CONFERENCE.

Mr. VALLARDIGHAM, (opp.) of Ohio, asked unanim

consent to make a statement relative to the democratic Mr. Wasuncass, (rep.) of Ill., and others on the repub lican side objected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole o An amendment was adopted that cast iron used for

bridges and buildings or other permanent structures shall be taxed one dollar per ton, provided that bar iron used for similar purposes shall pay no specific duty ad-ditional to what is already required by this act.

An amendment was also adopted that machine belting of all kinds and hose of all kinds for conveying water The allowance and drawback section was amended

Mr. Blain, (rep.) of Mo., offered a new section:—
That any person who shall claim the service or labor for
life of any person, held to service or labor under the laws of
any State, shall may on the service or labor of such person
the sum of two dollars.

Mr. Blain argued that some sections have scarcely any
ling else on which a tax can be imposed.

Mr. Wickinsen, (Union) of Ky., expressed his surprise
that this proposition, having been some time ago rejected,
should again be offered. Retucky will pay seven hundred thousand dollars, but if this amendment be adopted
three hundred thousand dollars more will be required of
that State. Such a tax would be unjust and unequitable,
and was unconstitutional. and was unconstitutional.

Mr. Mattory (Union) of Ky., in opposing the amendment, characterized it as burdensome, oppressive and unjust, because it was intended to apply only to particular sections.

unjust, because it was intended to apply only to particular sections.

Mr. Braunam, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the amondment on constitutional grounds, arguing that taxes must be apportioned among the people according to the ratio of representation, and, when apportioned, collected without respect to particular persons, but on taxable wealth. This is just and equitable.

Mr. Chim, (rep.) of N. Y. showed that in some States almost the entire profits from the agriculture were invested in negroes.

Mr. Anson, (rep.) of Ill., sustained the amendment. He could not see why this peculiar interest should have an advantage ever the agricultural interests of the West.

Mr. Menzus, (Union) of Ky., opposed the proposition and offered an amendment:—'That every person owning a horse that, it consideration of the service thereof, pay one dellar.''

a horse shall, in consideration of the service thereof, pay one dollar."

Mr. Blain, (rep.) of Mo., raised the question, that this was not in order, which objection the Chairman sustained, remarking that is could be in order only as a new section.

Mr. Boson Comming, (rep.) of N. Y., raid if this amendment should be defeated all would be by the union of the extreme sentiments of the House. It was said by the friends of the institution such tax would be grossly unjust, and by, par excellence, the enemies of elavery, that the imposition of such a tax would admit property in man. He devied the secundness of both propositions. Mr. Blain, of Mo., briefly answered the objections to his proposition, saying this was not a capitation tax, but merely a tax on the service of the class of persons named.

This was rejected.

This was rejected, Mr. Bixgnam effored an amendment, which was rejected, proposing in substance that the tax shall be apportioned according to the basis of representation, as provided by the constitution.

Mr. Kenly, (rep.) of Pa., noticing a remark of Mr. Mouzies, said three-fifths of his life was spent in the Mouzies, said three-fifths of his life was spent in the decrease.

Mr. Kmax, (rep.) of Pa., noticing a remark of Mr. Mouzies, said three-fifths of his life was spent in the workshops. The couch on which the daughter slees, or the resting place of the wife, is worth more than the value of any man who dare assail it. Not so of the slave. The apprentice boy or the working man is a moral being, and so trained for usefulness. Let not the Northern man be compared with those creatures, the teaching of whom to read the Word of God is made felony—creatures who are classed in the South with horses, pigs and cattle. There is no analogy between the two.

Mr. Manness explained. What he had said was that the proposition was in effect a direct tax on the slave, and to that extent was more onerous to the people of the slaveholding States than to those of the North, and that it would be equally unjust to impose such a tax on Northern men who hired laborers. He did not intlinate, even, that laboring white men were no better than slaves. No one-thought so but the distinguished gentleman from Philad-liphia, who was unnecessarily excited. Nobicily but the gentleman perceived anything offensive in his remarks, and certainly he did not derfite to say anything offensive to anybody or any section.

After further proceedings the question was taken on Mr. Blair's amondment, which was rejected, 47 against 52.

The Committee rose.

The Committee rose.

Mr. Corrax, (rep.) of Ind., after occupying the chair during three weeks, while the bill was under consideration, roported the same, with amendments, to the House. They were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of them postponed till Monday.

BEACH MINT AT DENNER.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Webster, (Union) of Md., in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Stevess, (rep.) of Pa., the bill establishing a branch mint at Benver, ingthe Territory of Colorado, was taken up.

Bebate was limited to five minute speeches.

THE DEMOGRATIC CONVENENCE.

Mr. Valeannellam, (opp.) of Ohio, said an aliasion had been made in the Sanate recently to a democratic conference held last week. As to what took place therein had no right to speak, but the injunction of secrecy did not apply to the call, which was in these words:—

We, the undersigned, members of the democratic party of the United States, determined to achieve to its ancient principles, and to maintain its organization unbroken under at inframation and to restore the old Union of the States, do nereby invite in this call for a conference of all who may sign the same, approving of the objects above indicated.

This call was signed by some thirty five mambers of

same, approving of the objects above indicated.

This call was signed by some thirty-five members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Perses sasked who signed it?

Mr. Vallamonana continued—All of them were able to read and; write; no one made his mark. If this didnot refer to a political organization he was not capable of understanding language. The movement thus commenced would go on, and it was the determination of some that the organization should be completed. Bayond this he was not able to speak. His name was appended to the call.

THE BRANCH MINT BY PASSED.

The committee rose, when the bill for a branch mint at Denver was passed.

BY WOOD, (opp.) of N. Y., asked leave to make an explanation, and to brand the author of a newspaper paragraph as a coward.

The SPEARER replied the gentleman could not do that without the consent of the House.

THERITORIZE GOVERNIENTS IN THE REMEL STATES.

The House went into committee, when Mr. Braman expressed the views in favor of establishing Territorial governments in the so-called second States.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE SIEGE OF ISLAND NO. TEN.

Progress of the Bombardment-The Heavy Ploating Battery of the Rebels Forced to Retire.

Hon. Gibson Whiles, Secretary of the Navy:—
This morning the Bonton, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, with three mortar boats, opened and continued for more than an hou—are on the rebels' heavy floating battery at shells from the rifles and mortars, cut loose from her The shells were thrown from the flotilla into differen parts of the island, and into the rebel batteries lining he Tenne see shore. The return fire produced no effect on the squadron. No mere men than were actually no

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Rebel Steamer Burned-The Enemy Erecting Batteries Along the Tennessee River.

A special despatch to the Chicago Journal, dated Caire,

A boat arrived from Island No. 10 last night. Firing was resumed on Saturday morning by the gunboats and mortars. One of our shells burst upon the rebel steamer Winchester, which set her on fire and burned her to the

During the firing the rebels towed their floating battery up to a position, and tried to reach us with shot from her thirty-two pounder rifled guns, but the shot fell far the rebel transports by the Union gunboats.

The rebels are erecting batteries all along the Tennes-

OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

Engagement With and Defeat of the Rebels at Putnam's Ferry. A despatch received from St. Louis, dated yesterday

General Steele's advance guard has reached Putnam Ferry, Arkansas. Colonel Carline had an engagement with the enemy on the 1st inst., in crossing the river We killed one lieutenant and wounded several others, and captured five prisoners, camp equipage, horses, mules,

FORTRE B MONROE, April 3, 1862. Nothing of special interest that can be published has anspired to-day.

There is no further intelligence of the Merrimac. There is great activity in military matters, and import int news may be daily anticipated.

Maryland Rebels Captured.

BALTIMORE, April 4, 1862.
Twenty-four young men were made prisoners this afternoon, at Back river, where they were about embark-ing on a sloop for Virginia. The sloop was also cap-tured. The party, it is understood, were recruited her to go South as substitutes for the Southern chivalry, who are offering large premiums for substitutes to do

Movements of Parson Brownlow. CINCINNATI, April 3, 1862. On Tuesday the Mayors and committees from Chicago,

Springfield and Chillicothe, and three other cities, called upon Parson Brownlow, and tendered him the freedom their respective cities, and begged him to visit them.

The Fank of Mutual Redemption was to-day expelled from the Clearing House, by a vote of twenty four to four, for having failed to comply with the rules of the Assoc

Murder and Suicide in Danvers, Mass. Bostos, April 4, 1862. In Danvers, on Wednesday night, a man named Myers his own throat. He possessed considerable property, but

Tobacco Factory Burned at Milwaukee. MILWAURER, April 4, 1862.

had the reputation of having an ungovernable temper.

umed the extensive tobacco works of Mesers, Strain & Reitzenstein, corner of Fourth and Prairie streets.

Two Men Burled by the Caving In of

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862. Two men were buried in independence squa e this fore, nom by the caving in of earth upon them while they were digging a trench. One of the bodies has been taken

THE SITUATION AT CORINTH.

General Halleck to Take the Field.

GENERAL GRANT NOW IN COMMAND,

[From the St. Louis Republican, April 1.]

Events are also thickening in the West. A tremeadous array of the best soldiers in the country is now forming for attack on one side and defence on the other in the neighborhood of Corinth, Miss. By this time the main forces of General Baell's command have placed themselves in support of the columns of General Grant at Fittsburg and Savannah, and a great conflict is impending. General Lew. Wallace, with a sufficient force, has isolated General Johnston from his Western communications and cut off all rebel reinforcements in that quarter. We hear that General Halleck is about is take the field in person, and, placing hisself at the he d. of his guilant soldiers, direct the movement soon to exercise so tast an influence upon the duration of the war. The plans for the coming operations are grand and magnificent, and if they should only partially succeed we shall be able to chronicle mest important results.

[From the St. Louis Republican, April 2.]

concentrate in Western Tennessee for a great and desperate struggle.

Advices direct from Tennessee, state that preparations for marching are going vigorously forward at Pitinburg and Savannah, and indications that an attack will be made upon Cerimih within a fortnight.

It is the general impression that there will be mode upon Cerimih within a fortnight.

It is the general impression that there will be no great battle until the arrival and co-operation of General Buell and his army, unless Beauregard makes the attack. Our troops are rapidly improving in health, and are eager for the conflict.

Gen. Buell's army were some distance away, in pursuit, apparently, of Johnston, though it is probable his force will co-operate with Gen. Grant's against Cerimih, as the fugitives from Bowling Green could not be caught by chasing, and would never make a stand and offer battle.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Peet, under

date of March 31, says :-

endeavor to make their newly assumed position as law pregnable one.

[Nashville correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The latest information regarding the movement of the rebels on the Memphis and Charleston Ralifront indicate that they are making prejarations for a more formidable stand or struggle perhaps, than it was supposed they were capable of at this time. The capture of fort Dondonon, if such a large army, of such numbers and variety of arms, was thought to have curtailed to in effective degree the resources of the enemy. The wish was father to the thought. The loss of the arms fell heaviest on the rebel confederacy. The men can be replaced.

But it is not the part of wisdom to underrate rebel resources, and particularly at this time. The rebels, though they have best Missouri and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Virginia—though ten thousand arms man have been captured at Lonelson—are stronger to-fity than they were wene Fort Henry was in their possession. This may appear at first like a broad and untrue sametion, but it stands to reason, and this is the reason. In the present of the properties of the present of the presen trated. Secondly, they derive strength, negatively, for the fact that we are necessarily weakened as we length the distance between our armies and their sources of a ply. The rebels were weak in their former lines bees so unconnected. They assumed them for the purpose drawing their supplies from the States in which the li-were laid, and when they left them they were left de-lated. It was a terrible price to pay p it the absence the Confederates was well worth a good price. We they fell back, it was not, as is generally supposed, a land desoluted and robbed of all its produce. On the o-trary, it was upon a country which had produced a lai-crop of corn, wheat and cattle, and from which the reb-had not previously drawn any of their supplies. It crop of corn, wheat and cattle, and from which the rebels had not previously drawn any of their supplies. It is stated here that not less than 1,000,000 head of hogs have been killed and packed in this vicinity. In the little town or Shelhyville, I am told, they packed 29,000 head, where before none had been killed. These hogs were drawn from this State and Kentucky. All the pork from these animals has been transported to the points south of this State which are now occupied by the rebels. They are those in the midst of plenty, and more than this, in a country peculiarly adapted to defensive operations and works, and we in the meantime are getting weaker in the proportion of the distance from home.

CONCENTRATION OF THE REBRIL FORCES.

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The concentrations against General Smith are most fore midable and threatening, and demand hasty movements on our part. General A. S. Johnston's whole force has been withdrawn from Becatur. There is hardly a corporal's goard at that point. The forces of Brigadier General Cheatham were removed from Juckson to Corinth, General Polk has passed a large portion of his army to the same point, leaving Brigadier General T. J. McGowan in command at Island No. 10. General Bragg holds Humbold, with a majority of his spiendially drilled men from Pensacola. It is said that these are the finest troops in the confederacy, and are 10,000 strong. The whole ferce thus concentrated against General Smith will aggregate not less than 50,000 men—probably double his force. Unless General Halicek pushes General Buell forward, General Smith may be overcome, and we may meet with a terrible reverse. At any rate, troops will have to be poured in upon General Smith. He has assumed the position which must be defended, and which must be held, and I have no deubt will be. But certain it is that he must have the men now or never. A reverse to the rebels with Beauregard in command would be most terribly demoralizing. Major General Brooks, of the Tennessee militia, has ordered the brigade forming his division to hastily rendevous at a point on the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad, conveniently connected with Oorinth. I have seen a special order from a Brigadier General Brooks.

All the railroads in the western part of the confederacy have been placed under military control. The cotton, sugar and molasses which has accumulated at Mem-

ADVANCE OF GENERAL BUELL.

General Bust took the field yesterday, March 28, ing for Columbia, to place himself at the head of idivisions.

Rebel Accounts,

[Extract from the Membris Appeal, March 19.]

Our latest intelligence of the movements of the enemy is that a large force has been landed on the west bank of the lemessee, at Chaik Bluffs, twenty-six miles from Corinth. At this point, it is said, they have thrown up defences of considerable strong than dextent. They have also commenced the construction of a road in the direction of Corinth, seven miles of which have already been completed. Their force now concentrated on the river in variously estimated at from forty to sixty thousand.

Honors to the Pennsylvania Eightyfourth and 110th Regiments.

HART SU O, April 4, 1862.

Governor Curtin has issued a general order, congratu-1 ting the Etahty fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Penasylvania regiments for gallant conduct at Win besters and directs that Winchester be bear bed on their flag and the order to be read at the hear of all Pennsylvania

Death of a Member of Congress. Hon, Thomas B. Cooper, member of Congress, died to-

day at Compersburg, Lah ah County.